United Nations E/C.19/2017/8

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
13 February 2017

Original: English

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Sixteenth session
New York, 24 April-5 May 2017
Item 3 of the provisional agenda*
Follow-up to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum

Compilation of information received from agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies on progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum

Note by the Secretariat

Summary

The present report provides a brief compilation of the information received from the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies in response to a questionnaire on actions taken to implement the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. The complete responses are available from the following website: https://www.un.org/indigenous.

* E/C.19/2017/1.

17-02189 (E) 200217

Please recycle

I. Introduction

1. The members of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues have often stated that the implementation of the recommendations of the Forum must make a difference in the daily lives of indigenous peoples. A crucial tool in assessing the degree to which the recommendations have been implemented is through the reports submitted to the Permanent Forum by entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies. The Forum acknowledges and thanks those entities that have provided reports, and urges them to continue providing information on their activities and on the follow-up to the recommendations of the Forum.

2. The questionnaire was sent to some 45 entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental bodies. As at 15 January, responses had been received from the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Global Compact, the World Bank Group and the secretariat of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).[1] The complete responses are available from the website: www.un.org/indigenous.

II. Responses received from United Nations entities and other intergovernmental bodies

A. Information on measures taken or planned to implement the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

International Labour Office

3. The Permanent Forum did not make recommendations that were specifically addressed to the International Labour Office in its report on the fifteenth session. ILO continues to follow up on recommendations from previous sessions. For example, in 2011, the Permanent Forum recommended that ILO, OHCHR and the secretariat of the Permanent Forum continue to work on a common framework for monitoring the situation and well-being of indigenous peoples and the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. As a follow-up, ILO was a partner in the development of the Indigenous Navigator framework, along with the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, the Forest

[1] Some of the agencies, funds and programmes reported that the Permanent Forum did not make recommendations that were specifically addressed to them, and thus provided limited or no information on follow-up to the recommendations of the Forum in their reports.

Peoples Programme, the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs and Tebtebba, with the support of the European Union. After a pilot phase of the initiative from 2014 to 2016, the Global Indigenous Navigator initiative will be launched in 2017.

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

4. The Permanent Forum did not make any recommendations that were specific to the Convention on Biological Diversity in its report on the fifteenth session. In order to follow up on recommendations from earlier sessions of the Forum, the Working Group on Article 8 (j) has made the following recommendations for consideration by the governing body at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, which met from 4 to 17 December 2016, in Cancun, Mexico. After consideration by the Conference of the Parties, these recommendations will be considered by the governing bodies of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Biosafety Protocol).

5. At its tenth session, the Permanent Forum called upon the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and in particular the Nagoya Protocol, to adopt the terminology "indigenous peoples and local communities" (see E/2011/43-E/C.19/2011/14, para. 26). The use of the terminology "indigenous peoples and local communities" was already addressed in the context of the Convention in decision XII/12 F, adopted at the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2014 (see UNEP/CBD/COP/12/29, sect. I).

6. Given that each treaty is distinct and the parties to each have their own decision-making powers, the decision cited above does not apply to the Nagoya Protocol, so for the terminology "indigenous peoples and local communities" to be used in the context of the Nagoya Protocol, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol must adopt its own decision in this respect.

7. Accordingly, the draft decision for adoption by the Conference of the Parties contained in recommendation 9/4 of the Working Group on Article 8 (j) provides for the Conference of the Parties to invite the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol to consider taking a decision to apply, mutatis mutandis, decision XII/12 F of the Conference of the Parties. This recommendation was addressed by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth session. The Conference of the Parties invited the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol to consider taking a decision to apply, mutatis mutandis, decision XII/12 F of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on the use of the terminology "indigenous peoples and local communities" (see decision 2/7).[2]

8. Similarly, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Biosafety Protocol needed to take a decision in order for the terminology "indigenous peoples and local communities" to be used in the context of the

[2] Available from www.cbd.int/conferences/2016.

Biosafety Protocol. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation, which met in Montreal, Canada, from 2 to 6 May 2016, recommended a draft decision to this effect for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Biosafety Protocol, at their eighth meeting, held in Cancun, from 4 to 17 December 2016. At the meeting, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties decided to apply, mutatis mutandis, decision XII/12 F of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on the use of the terminology "indigenous peoples and local communities" (see decision VIII/19).[2]

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

9. In response to the recommendation contained in paragraph 12 of the report of the Permanent Forum on its fifteenth session (E/2016/43-E/C.19/2016/11), UNESCO is in the process of developing the World Atlas of Languages that will provide reliable and accurate information on language vitality and diversity as well as future opportunities for cooperation, content sharing and the development of new initiatives to all interested partners and communities. This global initiative also aims at developing innovative and scalable information and communications technology-supported models of expanding access to multilingual information and knowledge and improving the quality of learning languages around the world through the establishment of a global online platform entitled "World Atlas of Languages". Furthermore, the joint partnerships aim at stimulating collaboration among different users, including indigenous communities, through a well-designed international awareness-raising campaign, including special events, publications and other initiatives, as well as the establishment of an international network among organizations of higher education; and the development and sharing of the resources of language users and learners.

10. UNESCO has launched a research project to prepare an analytical report on the implementation of the Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Access to Cyberspace, adopted by the General Conference in 2003. The analytical report will draw extensively on reports provided by Member States to UNESCO on the measures taken to implement the Recommendation, a review of three consolidated reports prepared by UNESCO and an extensive review of the existing literature on global trends and challenges. The report is expected to provide concrete recommendations for future action in the subject area.

11. UNESCO is giving due consideration to General Assembly resolution 71/178 on the rights of indigenous peoples, in which the Assembly proclaimed 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages, and invited UNESCO to serve as the lead agency for the Year, in collaboration with other relevant agencies, within existing resources.

12. At its fifteenth session, the Permanent Forum made a recommendation on the relationship between indigenous peoples and the Pacific Ocean and the dire effects of climate change (ibid., para. 14). In response, UNESCO is currently supporting the transmission of indigenous peoples' knowledge about the ocean through its work with traditional Pacific voyagers, canoe-builders and wayfinders. This work is being carried out through the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003, the Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems programme and the

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972. In September 2016, UNESCO supported an indigenous professor from the University of Papua New Guinea to deliver a keynote address on climate change, atmosphere and deep seabed mining at the Pacific Islands Universities Research Network conference.

13. The Permanent Forum also recommended that UNESCO host a joint seminar on exploring the development of a new international mechanism on the repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains (ibid., para. 47). As a follow-up to the meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group on International Repatriation, held in May 2016, an indigenous representative was invited to the fourth session of the Subsidiary Committee of the Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, held at UNESCO Headquarters from 26 to 28 September 2016. The indigenous representative reiterated that the cultural property of indigenous peoples represents an expression of self-determination and the preservation of their heritage is a holistic and intergenerational concept. She also proposed a new mechanism or process for international reparation that includes offering indigenous peoples direct access to information about various items held in each country.

14. UNESCO will continue to provide information, advice, and guidance to the Ad Hoc Working Group on International Repatriation. It will follow up together with the International Indian Treaty Council and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law on the requested expert group meeting in coordination with the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the proposed database for cultural objects and human remains.

World Intellectual Property Organization

15. In its report on the fifteenth session, the Permanent Forum did not make recommendations that were specifically addressed to WIPO. However, in paragraph 72 of the report (E/2016/43-E/C.19/2016/11), the Permanent Forum recommended that the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues demonstrate a strong commitment from its members to cooperate with the Permanent Forum, and allocate resources to implement the system-wide action plan on indigenous peoples and ensure active collaboration and partnership with indigenous peoples at the national, regional and global levels.

16. The WIPO secretariat remains in regular contact with both the Permanent Forum and its secretariat, including in terms of cooperating on specific initiatives. Members of the Permanent Forum have been invited as panellists or as participants to seminars and workshops organized by WIPO in the past. The Permanent Forum is an observer to the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore and is specially and systematically invited to attend the sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee.

United Nations Global Compact

17. The United Nations Global Compact reported that it had released guidance for business to encourage the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in decisions that affect them, as affirmed in the United Nations Declaration on the

Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In addition, the Global Compact encourages business to support indigenous peoples' rights, and has featured case studies on its website of companies supporting indigenous rights. Microsoft's work to preserve and revitalize the Cherokee language is an example (see www.unglobalcompact.org/take-action/action/case-example/106).

United Nations Development Programme

18. Through the application of the approach of the United Nations Development Group for effective and coherent support for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, under the acronym MAPS (mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support), UNDP consistently attempts to apply a human rights-based approach, including as it relates to data and participation. UNDP has supported a number of MAPS-related missions that encourage UNDP programming support for the Sustainable Development Goals to uphold the principle to "leave no one behind" and ensure the inclusion of groups, including indigenous peoples. The draft United Nations Development Assistance Framework guidance to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda specifically makes reference to indigenous peoples in the principles for integrated programming on "leaving no one behind" as well as "human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment". The draft United Nations Development Group guidelines for country reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals also specifically address issues affecting indigenous peoples, including on data and participation/engagement. In addition, the UNDP social protection primer also refers to ensuring social protection for indigenous peoples as part of "leaving no one behind".

19. UNDP, in all its rule-of-law, justice, security and human rights programmes in settings of conflict, addresses the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence. In 2016, Guatemala achieved a historic milestone — for the country and the world — against impunity for sexual and gender-based violence as a weapon of war against indigenous Maya Q'eqchi women.

20. Since 2010, the UNDP Programme to Accompany Transitional Justice has been supporting the realization of victims' rights to truth, justice and reparations, as well as promoting measures to prevent a repetition of human rights violations in the future. The programme has included strengthening the investigative and legal capacities of the Human Rights Division with the Public Prosecutor's Office, in order to prosecute cases of sexual violence against women during the conflict. As a result of this work, the General Instruction for the Investigation of Sexual Violence committed during Internal Armed Conflict was adopted by the Attorney General in 2012, and manuals were developed and training processes were carried out with prosecutors. In addition, UNDP has supported the work of civil society organizations, including human rights and feminist and indigenous organizations, which provide key legal and psychosocial counselling to victims in criminal proceedings. During the five years prior to the Sepur Zarco trial, UNDP supported the civil society organizations alliance, Breaking the Silence, to implement a holistic strategy that included: legal support to ensure the full participation of the Maya Q'eqchi women and utilize multidisciplinary evidence; psychosocial assistance to the women of Sepur Zarco before, during, and after the investigation; protection strategies to safeguard the women from potential backlash; and communication campaigns to raise public awareness about the case and the

importance of ending impunity for gender-based and sexual violence both past and present.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

21. The Commission continues its work on generating information and knowledge on the situation of indigenous peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as on strengthening national capacities for the production, use and analysis of this information. These efforts relate to the recommendation of the Permanent Forum contained in paragraph 28 of its report on the fifteenth session (E/2016/43-E/C.19/2016/11). They take place in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, with its premise to "leave no one behind"; and the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, adopted by the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which constitutes the population and development agenda for the coming years in the region.

22. The Population Division of ECLAC (CELADE), in its capacity as the technical secretariat of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, supported the countries of the region in the elaboration of a proposal for indicators for the regional follow-up of the Montevideo Consensus and a proposal regarding the format of the national progress reports. The proposal on regional indicators contains a chapter on indigenous peoples, with indicators mainly on collective rights. Other chapters explicitly mention disaggregation for indigenous peoples. The proposal welcomes and reiterates Sustainable Development Goal 17.18 on data disaggregation, in particular with regard to indigenous peoples. During 2017, the technical notes (metadata) of the proposal on regional indicators will be elaborated and presented at the third meeting of the Regional Conference, to be held in El Salvador in November 2017.

UN-Women

23. The production of the UN-Women Strategy for Inclusion and Visibility of Indigenous Women crystalizes the commitment of UN-Women to indigenous women and serves as the organization's first official frame of reference for bringing its programming to scale in a coherent and consistent manner. The development of the Strategy is in fulfilment of the specific recommendation of the Permanent Forum at its thirteenth session, in which the Forum called upon UN-Women to finalize a road map with actions and outcomes for indigenous women and girls (see E/2014/43-E/C.19/2014/11, para. 35). This Strategy is also a commitment to the Secretary-General's system-wide action plan for ensuring a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as it outlines the principles, priorities, programmatic areas of action and a four-part strategy for implementing the action plan. The programming of UN-Women will be guided by seven interrelated principles: gender equality and the empowerment of women; collective and individual rights; free, prior and informed consent; the application of an intercultural approach; non-discrimination; participation; and self-determination. It will use a four-part strategy consisting of: (a) increasing internal and external capacity; (b) strengthening accountability; (c) enhancing partnerships; and (d) mainstreaming indigenous women's issues into existing programmes and developing specific programmes for indigenous women.

24. The Strategy for Inclusion and Visibility of Indigenous Women, along with the ongoing work of UN-Women, also responds to other recommendations of the Permanent Forum. In the area of supporting and building the capacity of indigenous women in Africa, as recommended by the Forum at its twelfth session (see E/2013/43-E/C.19/2013/25, para. 36), the Strategy calls for partnering with indigenous women's organizations when developing programmes on a range of issues such as combating violence, economic empowerment and participation in decision-making at all levels. UN-Women Tanzania works to economically empower pastoralist Maasai women by increasing their incomes through a revolving livestock project and increasing women's access to markets and information about livestock products. The Strategy notes that particular attention is required for indigenous women with disabilities, as called for in a recommendation of the Permanent Forum at its eleventh session (see E/2012/43-E/C.19/2012/13, para. 22). Furthermore, at the meeting of UN-Women with members of the Indigenous Persons with Disabilities Global Network in May 2016, the participants explored ways of increasing the inclusion and participation of indigenous women with disabilities in the work of UN-Women and proposed a report on indigenous women with disabilities. In addition, at the ninth session of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, held in June 2016, UN-Women co-organized a side event on the leadership role of women with disabilities to include the participation of indigenous women with disabilities.

25. The Commission on the Status of Women, responding to the recommendation of the Permanent Forum at its fourteenth session (see E/2015/43-E/C.19/2015/10, para. 43) identified the empowerment of indigenous women as the emerging issue/focus area for its sixty-first session, in 2017, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

26. In the area of reducing maternal mortality among indigenous women, as called for in a recommendation of the Permanent Forum at its fifteenth session (see E/2016/43-E/C.19/2016/11, para. 38), UN-Women Philippines supported national consultation on the "No home birthing policy", which prohibits traditional birth attendants who commonly assist indigenous mothers. This policy is viewed by indigenous communities to be a violation of their cultural rights, tantamount to the displacement and erosion of indigenous peoples' knowledge, practices, values and spirituality related to reproductive, maternal and child care.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

27. The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples marked its thirtieth anniversary in 2015. The Fund is administered by OHCHR, on behalf of the Secretary-General, and acts on the advice of a Board of Trustees comprising five members. A series of activities was held to celebrate the anniversary, including an exhibition during the thirtieth session of the Human Rights Council and the launch of a video on the Fund's contribution to strengthening the participation of indigenous peoples in United Nations processes.[1] In 2016, the Fund supported 94 indigenous representatives to attend a range of United Nations processes, including the fifteenth session of the Permanent Forum (25), the ninth session of the Expert

[1] Available from the website of the Fund, http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/IPeoples/IPeoplesFund/Pages/IPeoplesFundIndex.aspx.

Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (20), the Expert Workshop on the review of the mandate of the Expert Mechanism (14), the consultations of the General Assembly on indigenous peoples' participation (19), and the Human Rights Council, the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review and sessions of treaty bodies (16).

28. OHCHR regional and country offices implemented a number of initiatives to advance the participation of indigenous peoples in United Nations processes, in particular in relation to special procedures, the Permanent Forum and treaty bodies. The Regional Office for South America supported indigenous organizations and communities in Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador and Peru to engage with the United Nations human rights system. In Argentina, OHCHR organized a meeting between indigenous peoples from Salta and Formosa with the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, during his official visit to the country in May 2016.

29. OHCHR carried out a number of activities in Guatemala with indigenous peoples and their representatives. From 11 to 15 April 2016, a pre-sessional meeting of the Permanent Forum was held in Guatemala. In the context of these consultation meetings, the Office in Guatemala supported the preparation of numerous meetings between experts of the Permanent Forum and some 1,000 indigenous representatives from all over the country. During the pre-sessional meeting, the Permanent Forum experts also held a series of meetings with representatives of the executive, the Congress, the judiciary, business enterprises and the international community, among others.

30. In Cambodia, in order to promote the right of indigenous peoples to participate in decisions affecting them, OHCHR supported the participation of indigenous representatives in the ongoing consultations on three law and policy documents related to intellectual property rights; a draft law on agricultural land; a draft environmental code; and draft guidelines on public participation in environmental impact assessments. The Office continued to work with the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Construction and Planning, the Ministry of Rural Development, local governments and civil society organizations to support the efforts of indigenous peoples to apply for collective land titles.

31. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, the OHCHR Country Office provided technical assistance to the Government on the development of a national action plan on the rights of indigenous peoples. The process was led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and involved representatives of indigenous peoples and the Ministry of Development Planning, as well as other government officials. The Country Office encouraged the Government to develop the plan in consultation with indigenous peoples.

World Bank

32. The World Bank reported that it seeks to strengthen the policy and institutional frameworks affecting indigenous peoples; supporting indigenous peoples' priorities and views of self-development, through capacity development in line with cultural values and traditional knowledge; demonstrating the important role that indigenous peoples can play in the management of fragile ecosystems, biodiversity conservation and climate resilience; economic development; and disseminating

experience and lessons learned from indigenous development initiatives to national Governments and the international donor community.

33. During the fifteenth session of the Permanent Forum, the Indigenous Peoples' Advisory Function of the World Bank shared information on the work of the Climate Investment Funds, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, and the Dedicated Grant Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in different regions and countries.

34. The World Bank informed that on 4 August 2016, the Board of Directors of the Bank approved the new Environmental and Social Framework, which includes a new updated standard on Indigenous Peoples (Environment and Social Standard 7) that has incorporated provisions requested by the Indigenous Peoples through a three-year global dialogue held between 2013 and 2015. The new Framework is likely to be in effect from January 2018, after an 18-month period of training and preparation.

International Fund for Agricultural Development

35. With reference to the recommendation addressed to IFAD by the Permanent Forum at its thirteenth session (see E/2014/43-E/C.19/2014/11, para. 36), to convene a platform of dialogue with the private sector, IFAD reported that in 2016 it had partnered with the Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Autonomy and Development to conduct a study on indigenous peoples' engagement with the private sector.

36. With regard to the recommendation contained in paragraph 15 of the report of the Permanent Forum at its fifteenth session (E/2016/43-E/C.19/2016/11), IFAD reported that in the past 10 years, it had gone a long way in its engagement with indigenous peoples, establishing institutional instruments and participatory processes to ensure indigenous peoples' full and effective participation at all levels of IFAD engagement, hence building true partnerships based on mutual trust, at the international, national and grass-roots levels. Regarding the IFAD Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility, established in 2006, IFAD reported that indigenous peoples' representatives from projects funded by the Facility are engaged in the processes of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD and participate in the regional consultations in preparation for the global meetings of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum. This was the case in the recent regional consultations held in El Salvador, Cambodia, the Congo and Fiji in November and December 2016. IFAD explained that its policies and procedures promote consultation and participation from indigenous peoples' representatives at all stages of the IFAD project cycle, including in the design of country strategic opportunities programmes and projects. It also highlighted that free, prior and informed consent is one of the nine principles of engagement of the IFAD policy on engagement with indigenous peoples and is a mandatory element of the IFAD Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures for interventions that might affect the land access and use rights of rural communities.

37. IFAD considers that among the country strategic opportunities programmes and projects approved by IFAD in 2015-2016 there are examples of good practices of direct participation of indigenous experts in the design teams. The inclusion of a specific strategy on indigenous peoples and the application of free, prior and informed consent is being mainstreamed in project design. Plans for implementing

free, prior and informed consent were annexed to the design documents of projects in Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Paraguay and the Philippines.

38. With regard to the recommendation contained in paragraph 28 of the report of the Permanent Forum on its fifteenth session (ibid.), IFAD states that, in line with the approach of the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind, the new IFAD strategic framework 2016-2025 reaffirms the commitment of IFAD to indigenous peoples' self-driven development. IFAD has been piloting the use of specific indicators for measuring the well-being of indigenous peoples in the implementation manuals of its supported projects and has improved the baseline questionnaires with questions addressing indigenous peoples' issues. During the regional workshops held in 2014 in preparation for the second global meeting of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD, a list of specific indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples was proposed in three areas: free, prior and informed consent; traditional knowledge; and land, territories and resources. These indicators, together with data disaggregation at the project level, have been considered by IFAD in reviewing its Results and Impact Management System. The Fund's revised core indicators now include data disaggregation by indigenous peoples and make reference to specific indicators for indigenous peoples. IFAD considers that, although progress was recorded in IFAD-supported projects, with some good examples in terms of the inclusion of outcomes and output indicators in the log frame disaggregated by ethnicity (e.g., in Argentina, India, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Peru), by indigenous/non-indigenous and of specific indicators on the well-being of indigenous peoples (e.g., in Paraguay), the systematic adoption of data disaggregation and the inclusion of specific indicators is an area that needs further development, in close consultation with indigenous peoples.

39. Regarding the recommendation contained in paragraph 39 of the report of the Permanent Forum at its fifteenth session (E/2016/43-E/C.19/2016/11), IFAD explained that in 2017 the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD will discuss the economic empowerment of indigenous peoples, with a focus on women and youth. At the regional workshops held at the end of 2016 in preparation for the Indigenous Peoples' Forum, participants shared challenges and opportunities in terms of the economic empowerment of indigenous peoples, and lessons learned from IFAD-funded projects. Discussions highlighted that although indigenous women play a crucial role in small-scale businesses and in supporting the well-being of their families, the custodians of their properties are the male members of their families. Indigenous women also face discrimination, unequal access to education and training, the non-recognition of their traditional skills and the lack of access to credit and market facilities. Among the emerging recommendations to IFAD from the regional consultations are the following: in development projects focusing on production, promote the rights of indigenous women and youth to land, and their secure access to economic resources; facilitate policy dialogue and raise awareness at all levels on indigenous peoples' rights and issues of relevance to them; intensify the participation of indigenous youth and women in international dialogue spaces; replicate and scale up successful experiences; and start pilot projects to support youth and women business initiatives based on traditional knowledge. IFAD highlighted that the small projects financed through the Indigenous Peoples

Assistance Facility call for proposals in 2015 included gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of women, as a high priority.

Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect

40. The Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protect explained that the mandate of the Special Advisers included strengthening the collective capacity to prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity (atrocity crimes). This includes contributing to the system-wide United Nations prevention efforts, as well as strengthening the resilience of Member States and regional organizations against the risk of commission of these crimes and violations. To that end, the Office of the Special Advisers has developed a framework of analysis for atrocity crimes, which includes risk factors and related indicators. In its engagement with Member States and civil society, the Office also encourages the consideration of specific policy actions to address and mitigate those risks. Many of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum include elements linked thematically to them.

B. Enabling factors that facilitate the implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum

41. Promoting indigenous peoples' rights and development, through the Decent Work Agenda and on the basis of the relevant ILO conventions and recommendations, notably the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), is an integral part of the mandate and work of ILO. In 2015, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office discussed and endorsed a new ILO strategy for action concerning indigenous and tribal peoples.[4] This institutional and programmatic context enables ILO to design and implement interventions in favour of indigenous and tribal peoples in an integrated manner, including action that follows up on the recommendations of the Permanent Forum.

42. The WIPO secretariat has implemented recommendations made by the Permanent Forum in the past, within the framework of its mandate, programme of activities and budget as approved by its Member States and relevant procedures. The WIPO secretariat noted that the preparation of the Permanent Forum's recommendations in consultation with the relevant agencies, in advance of their adoption by the Forum, would facilitate follow-up.

43. The Department of Public Information noted that having a dedicated focal point on indigenous issues in its Strategic Communications Division working closely with the secretariat of the Permanent Forum was an enabling factor that had facilitated the implementation of recommendations.

44. The mandate of the Special Advisers on the Prevention of Genocide and on the Responsibility to Protect is described in paragraph 40 above. Their efforts to strengthen the collective capacity of the United Nations and the Member States to prevent constitutes an enabling factor for the work of the Office of the Special Advisers in this area.

[4] Available from www.ilo.org/indigenous.

45. A number of enabling factors have facilitated the implementation of the Forum's recommendations by UN-Women. This includes: the comprehensive international legal and policy framework that articulates the collective and individual rights of indigenous women and girls;[5] the mandate of UN-Women and the six programmatic priorities of the UN-Women strategic plan 2014-2017, which serve as catalysts and building blocks for the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;[6] active engagement with the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and the provision of technical support and follow-up to the outcome of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples that serve as entry points and opportunities to make positive change for indigenous women and girls; the commitment to coordination with other United Nations agencies, particularly as a member of the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues; global tools developed by UN-Women as the global knowledge broker of gender issues (e.g., the global constitutional database); the existence of an extensive network of indigenous women's civil society groups; and the ability of accessing available funding from Member States to work on the promotion and inclusion of indigenous issues in its policy, programming and coordination work.

[5] Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169); the outcome of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples of 2014; 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and the global review of 20 years of implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

[6] six programmatic priorities in the UN-Women strategic plan 2014-2017, second regular session 2013: participation in decision-making at all levels; economic empowerment; ending violence; peace and security and humanitarian action; governance and national planning; and the setting of global norms and policies and standards on gender equality and women's empowerment.